

FOIA Marker

This is not a textual record. This FOIA Marker indicates that material has been removed during FOIA processing by George W. Bush Presidential Library staff.

National Security Council - African Affairs

General Files

Stack:	Row:	Sect.:	Shelf:	Pos.:	FRC ID:	Location or Hollinger ID:	NARA Number:	OA Number:
V					35789	48543		NSC 1552

Folder Title:

Jimmy Carter

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001d	Report	Official Trip Report - To: Condoleezza Rice - From: Jimmy Carter	5	N.D.	P1/b1;
002b	Report	Official Trip Report - To: Condoleezza Rice - From: Jimmy Carter	5	03/25/2002	P1/b1;
003	Email	Phone Call to President Carter - To: @APNSA - From: Karen B. Brooks	3	03/12/2002	P1/b1; P5;

COLLECTION TITLE:

National Security Council - African Affairs

SERIES:

General Files

FOLDER TITLE:

Jimmy Carter

FRC ID:

35789

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 0202253
RECEIVED: 19 MAR 02 18

TO: CARTER, JIMMY

FROM: RICE

DOC DATE: 18 APR 02
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: AFRICA
NSA CORRESPONDENCE

HIV / AIDS
SUDAN

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: REPLY TO PRES CARTER RE SUDAN TRIP RPT

ACTION: RICE SGD LTR

DUE DATE: 25 MAR 02 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: FRAZER

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

FRAZER
MILLER, M
NSC CHRON

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTCG

CLOSED BY: NSMCR

DOC 3 OF 3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4(B), Sept. 11, 2006
By DRS NARA, Date 7/29/2006

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 0202253

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 FRAZER
001
002 RICE
003

Z 02031918 APPROPRIATE ACTION
X 02032515 NOTED BY PRESIDENT
Z 02041513 FOR SIGNATURE
X 02041908 RICE SGD LTR

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

003 020418 CARTER, J

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4(B), Sept. 11, 2006
By DRS NARA, Date 7/29/2016

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

THE WHITE HOUSE

PROOFED BY: ✓

LOG # 2253

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____

SYSTEM PRS INT ARS

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____

DOCLOG 9 A/O _____

SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
HAINES		
LUKENS		
LOEWER	<u>1</u>	<u>2/4/15</u>
BASH		
BIEGUN		
EDSON		
HADLEY		
RICE	<u>2</u>	<u>mm 4/18</u>
SITUATION ROOM		
WEST WING DESK	<u>3</u>	<u>4/18</u>
RECORDS MGMT	<u>4</u>	<u>ACK 4/19/08</u>
		<u>DN</u>

A = ACTION I = INFORMATION D = DISPATCH R = RETAIN N = NO FURTHER ACTION

CC:

02 APR 15 1994
COMMENTS:

EXEC SEC OFFICE HAS DISKETTE yes

10

THE WHITE HOUSE

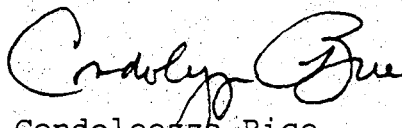
WASHINGTON

April 18, 2002

Dear President Carter:

Thank you for your report about your recent travel to Africa. I am pleased to learn of your and Mrs. Carter's dedication to the eradication of river blindness and Guinea worm. As you know, both the HIV/AIDS crisis and the war in Sudan are of great importance to the President, and he is grateful for your commitment and your continued support.

Sincerely,



Condoleezza Rice
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
The Carter Center
1 Copenhill
Atlanta, Georgia 30307

ld

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Report	Official Trip Report - To: Condoleezza Rice - From: Jimmy Carter	5	N.D.	P1/b1;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - African Affairs

SERIES:

General Files

FOLDER TITLE:

Jimmy Carter

FRC ID:

35789

OA Num.:

NSC 1552

NARA Num.:

FOIA ID and Segment:

2014-0229-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM, Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed.- The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

1e

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

2253

April 12, 2002

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR CONDOLEEZZA RICE

THROUGH: JENDAYI FRAZER *JF*
FROM: MICHAEL MILLER *MM*
SUBJECT: Your response to former President Carter
regarding his Sudan trip report

Former President Carter forwarded his trip report about his and Mrs. Carter's March travels to Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Nigeria, and the Central African Republic (CAR). President Carter's report details his engagement with heads of state and other regional leaders, particularly on HIV/AIDS, eradication of Guinea worm, and peace efforts in Sudan. President Carter was accompanied by Bill and Mimi Gates for much of the trip.

Your brief response thanks President Carter for forwarding his report to you, and for his continued interest and support on the issues of HIV/AIDS and Sudan, which you note are of great personal importance to President Bush.

Carter's trip report did not include a cover letter or correspondence directed specifically to you.

The NSC received the incoming correspondence on March 19, 2002.

Concurrence by: Banbry *B*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter to former President Carter.

Attachment

Tab A Letter to former President Carter
Tab B Incoming correspondence

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~NSC/RMO PROFILE~~

18
RECORD ID: 0202253
RECEIVED: 19 MAR 02 18

TO: RICE

FROM: CARTER, JIMMY

DOC DATE: 19 MAR 02
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: AFRICA
NCON

HIV / AIDS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: AFRICA TRIP RPT MAR 3 - 11

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE DATE: 25 MAR 02 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: FRAZER

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
FRAZER

FOR CONCURRENCE
BANBURY
MILLER, M

FOR INFO
ABRAMS
EDSON
GREENWOOD
MAISTO
MORIARTY

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTCG

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4(B), Sept. 11, 2006
By DKS NARA, Date 7/29/2016

19

Battenfield, Patricia A. (AFRICA)

From: Miller, Michael W. (AFRICA)
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2002 9:55 AM
To: Barbieri, Steven D. (FLOATER)
Cc: @African Affairs
Subject: FW: Package 2253 [UNCLASSIFIED, Non-Record]

cleared by Banbury; ready to go forward.

-----Original Message-----

From: Miller, Michael W. (AFRICA)
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2002 8:46 AM
To: Banbury, Anthony N. (DEMOC)
Cc: @African Affairs; @Democ
Subject: FW: Package 2253 [UNCLASSIFIED, Non-Record]

Tony, for your concurrence.

Michael.



carter letter.doc



carter rice memo.doc

PRESIDENTIAL/NSA CORRESPONDENCE

IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED

ACTION OFFICER: FRAZER

LOG NUMBER: 2253

DUE DATE: 3/25

DATE STAFFED: 3/19

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO:

☐

PRESIDENT

☒

NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR

FROM: CARTER Jimmy

PREPARE A RESPONSE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S OR NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR'S SIGNATURE WITHIN 10 DAYS. IF A LETTER DOES NOT REQUIRE A RESPONSE, PLEASE RETURN IT TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT (RM 379) WITH THIS FORM, ANNOTATED ACCORDINGLY.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 0202253
RECEIVED: 19 MAR 02 18

TO: RICE

FROM: CARTER, JIMMY

DOC DATE: 19 MAR 02
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: AFRICA
NSA CORRESPONDENCE

HIV / AIDS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: AFRICA TRIP RPT MAR 3 - 11

1. JF
2. file Jimmy Carter

ACTION: NOTED BY PRESIDENT

DUE DATE: 25 MAR 02 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: FRAZER

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

FRAZER
NSC CHRON

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTCG

CLOSED BY: NSMCR

DOC 1 OF 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4(B), Sept. 11, 2006
By DRS NARA, Date 7/29/2016

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 0202253

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 FRAZER
001

Z 02031918 APPROPRIATE ACTION
X 02032515 NOTED BY PRESIDENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4(B), Sept. 11, 2006
By DRS NARA, Date 7/29/2016

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Report	Official Trip Report - To: Condoleezza Rice - From: Jimmy Carter	5	03/25/2002	P1/b1;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - African Affairs

SERIES:

General Files

FOLDER TITLE:

Jimmy Carter

FRC ID:

35789

OA Num.:

NSC 1552

NARA Num.:

FOIA ID and Segment:

2014-0229-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	Phone Call to President Carter - To: @APNSA - From: Karen B. Brooks	3	03/12/2002	P1/b1; P5;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - African Affairs

SERIES:

General Files

FOLDER TITLE:

Jimmy Carter

FRC ID:

35789

OA Num.:

NSC 1552

NARA Num.:

FOIA ID and Segment:

2014-0229-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 0103961
RECEIVED: 14 JUN 01 13

TO: CARTER, JIMMY

FROM: PRESIDENT

DOC DATE: 03 AUG 01
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: UGANDA
AFRICA
NSA CORRESPONDENCE

KENYA
HUMAN RIGHTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: LTR RE CARTERS TRIP RPT FM KENYA & UGANDA

ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUE DATE: 27 JUL 01 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: MILLER, M

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION
WH STRIPPING DESK

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO
EXECSEC
FRAZER
MILLER, M
NSC CHRON

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTCG

CLOSED BY: NSATW

DOC 4 OF 4

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4(B), Sept. 11, 2006
By DRS NARA, Date 7/29/2016

2a

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 0103961

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001	MILLER, M	Z	01061413	PREPARE MEMO FOR RICE
002	RICE	Z	01080115	FWD TO PRESIDENT FOR SIGNATURE
003	PRESIDENT	Z	01080308	FOR SIGNATURE
004		X	01080409	PRESIDENT SGD LTR
004	WH STRIPPING DESK	X	01080409	FOR DISPATCH

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

003	010803		VICE PRESIDENT
003	010803		WH CHIEF OF STAFF
004	010803	CARTER, JIMMY	
004	010803	WH STRIPPING DESK	

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 13526, SEC 3.4(B), Sept. 11, 2006
By DRS NARA, Date 7/29/2016

46

**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
THE WHITE HOUSE**

mm
PROOFED BY: 1

LOG # 3961

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____

SYSTEM PRS INT ARS

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____

DOCLOG 5 A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	INITIAL/DATE	DISPOSITION
HAINES	_____	_____	_____
HAAS	_____	_____	_____
LOEWER	_____	_____	_____
BASH	<u>1</u>	<u>mm 8/1</u>	_____
BIEGUN	_____	_____	_____
EDSON	_____	_____	_____
HADLEY	<u>2</u>	<u>AP 8/2</u>	_____
RICE	<u>3</u>	<u>mm 8/2</u>	_____
SITUATION ROOM	_____	_____	_____
WEST WING DESK	<u>4</u>	<u>AP 8/3/01</u>	<u>Pres</u>
RECORDS MGMT.	<u>5</u>	<u>AP 8/4/01</u>	<u>D</u>

A = ACTION I = INFORMATION D = DISPATCH R = RETAIN N = NO FURTHER ACTION

CC:

COMMENTS:

*Staff Secretary's office
asks that this be
staffed. Action:
Prepare Reply for
President's signature*



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 3, 2001

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
The Carter Center
One Copenhill
453 Freedom Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30307

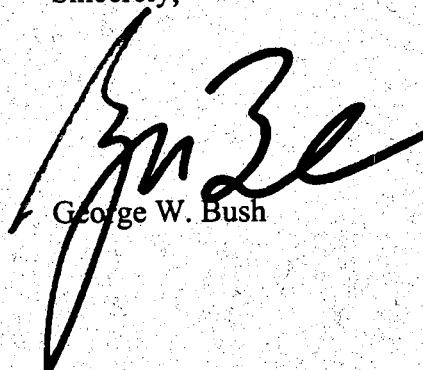
Dear Mr. President:

Condoleezza Rice has forwarded to me your trip report from your travel to Kenya and Uganda. I am impressed by your commitment to peace, health, and development in Africa, and by the enduring success of the Carter Center's programs on the continent. I applaud your efforts to eradicate Guinea worm, river blindness, and polio, as well as your farmer training and support programs, which are providing fundamental improvements in many lives.

Also, I share your deep commitment to promoting peace and stability in Sudan and throughout the region.

I appreciate your efforts to promote a viable solution to the conflict in northern Uganda and to help the children affected by the war. Your contributions are truly making a difference.

Sincerely,



George W. Bush

4d
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 0103961

REFERRAL

DATE: 04 AUG 01

MEMORANDUM FOR: WH STRIPPING DESK

ROOM 81/OEOB

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: CARTER, J

SOURCE: PRESIDENT

DATE: 03 AUG 01

SUBJ: LTR RE CARTERS TRIP RPT FM KENYA & UGANDA

REQUIRED ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUE DATE: 06 AUG 01

COMMENT:

FOR

JOHN W. FICKLIN

NSC RECORDS MANAGEMENT OFFICE

3961

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 3, 2001

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8-3-01

01 AUG 08 AM 8:45

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CONDOLEEZZA RICE *CR*

SUBJECT: Letter to Former President Jimmy Carter on His Recent Travel to Uganda and Kenya

Purpose

To respond to former President Carter and to thank him for his continuing efforts toward peace, disease eradication, and farmer training in Africa.

Background

In Africa, President Carter is best known for his instrumental role in the effort to eradicate the Guinea worm, a human parasite now contained to several of the least developed regions of the continent. He also focuses on eliminating other preventable diseases, including polio, sleeping sickness and river blindness, and on farmer training.

President Carter and the Carter Center have achieved limited success in negotiating an end to the insurgency in northern Uganda and toward securing the release and return of thousands of children abducted and forced into combat. The positive impact of their efforts on the overall U.S. objectives in Sudan and the region are not clear due to the limited effectiveness of their efforts and their association with the Libyan Government, among other factors.

Your response thanks President Carter for his trip report and commends his commitment to health, development, and conflict resolution in Africa. You note your shared commitment to peace in Sudan and in the region, citing the positive impact on demobilized child soldiers.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter to President Carter.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Attachments

Tab A Letter to former President Jimmy Carter

Tab B Trip Report

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

3961

August 1, 2001

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR CONDOLEEZZA RICE

THROUGH: JENDAYI FRAZER *52*
FROM: MICHAEL MILLER *MW*
SUBJECT: Presidential Letter to Former President Jimmy Carter

At Tab I is a memorandum to the President forwarding a letter to President Carter. The original correspondence was President Carter's trip report from his recent travel to Uganda and Kenya, which he sent to you. Staff Secretary asked that a letter from the President be sent in response.

The NSC received the incoming correspondence on June 14; staffed for action on July 27.

Concurrences by: Brad Wiegmann, Elliott Abrams
BW *ER*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Letter to Former President Jimmy Carter
Tab B Incoming Correspondence



JIMMY CARTER

NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Trip Report
Uganda & Kenya, June 4-12, 2001

This trip was made possible by the generosity of Richard Blumenthal, who offered his G-4 for transportation. After refueling stops in the Azores and Marakeesh, we arrived in Uganda to assess our Guinea worm eradication efforts, river blindness treatments, agriculture projects, and the peace process between Uganda and Sudan.

We spent Wednesday June 6 inspecting Sasakawa Global 2000 (SG2000) agriculture plots, mostly eastward from Kampala. Four other busloads went in different directions. Our one agricultural expert in the country, Michael Foster, has trained 300 extension workers who are supervising about 5,000 Uganda farm families in the production of maize, rice, peanuts, sorghum, and millet. About 70 percent of the farming operations are headed by women. Using the best seeds, contour rows, a moderate amount of fertilizer, and strict weed control, most of their yields have tripled compared to traditional farming methods. About 17 percent of the families prepare the land using plows pulled by two small oxen. After rudimentary veterinary training, the animal owners are able to handle about seven acres, including their own land and what they hire out to till for their neighbors.

In the three-day conference, experts discussed the broad issues of food security in Africa. This included reports from the 12 nations in which the SG2000 program is presently operating. The program was begun in 1986, following planning sessions the previous year by Ryoichi Sasakawa, Norman Borlaug, and me. We originally decided to begin in Ghana and Sudan north of the equator and Tanzania and Zambia to the south, and the effort has now encompassed several million farmers, including those who have observed and emulated the improved practices of their neighbors who received SG2000 training. For an entire nation, often 20,000 or more farm families, our average cost is only \$600,000 per year.

After the opening session of SG2000 experts and participants addressed by Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni, Yohei Sasakawa, and me, I met with the president privately to discuss implementation of the Nairobi peace agreement between Uganda and Sudan, which we negotiated in December 1999. He and I clarified some existing questions. Under the direction of The Carter Center's Ben Hoffman, we have continued our efforts to implement all facets of the agreement, including Sudan's withholding military and economic support to the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a fanatic rebel

Page 2 (NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)

group headed by Joseph Kony that has perpetrated continuing atrocities across the border into Uganda. This was to be followed by establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Museveni acknowledged to me that the Sudanese have ceased assistance to the LRA, as pledged, and he now expressed his willingness to exchange diplomats at the Charge' d'Affairs level, to be announced "today or tomorrow." He authorized me to inform Egyptian President Mubarak and others about this commitment, and I sent such notices to Mubarak, Bashir, and Khadafi.

Another task has been to arrange the return of Ugandan children kidnapped by the LRA, and now increasing numbers are escaping and making their way home. We also helped arrange for meetings between leaders of the LRA and Ugandan officers this week, which seem to be going well. President Museveni joined in expressing hope that almost all LRA members will return to Uganda under a recently passed amnesty law, and that maybe 20 to 100 (including leader Joseph Kony and some other hard core leaders) will accept transfer to an encampment somewhere in Sudan far from the Uganda border - or perhaps to Libya.

President Museveni said that he supports a new U.S. policy toward Sudan as explained to him by Secretary Colin Powell on his recent visit to the area. This involves increased American interrelationships with the government of Sudan including humanitarian aid, but adherence in peace negotiations to general principles already agreed under an "IGAD" formula. He also promised to issue visas to Sudanese who wish to visit refugee camps in Uganda, if the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees approves the visits.

At a recent meeting in Nairobi, Egypt and Libya agreed to Uganda's proposal for them to furnish an observation team inside Uganda to assure Sudan that military supplies are not delivered from Uganda to the Sudan People's Liberation Army, who have been fighting against Khartoum for 18 years. Museveni reconfirmed to me his commitment to this arrangement "after Kony is relocated."

Before leaving Kampala I met with the Libyan ambassador to express thanks for the very constructive role they have played, along with Egypt, in helping to implement the Nairobi agreement and restoring peace between Sudan and Uganda. (Khadafi had stopped in Khartoum to carry Sudanese President Bashir to Museveni's recent inauguration.)

I then met with Uganda's national Guinea worm eradication director, Dr. Rwakimari, to congratulate him on his superb performance. We found 126,000 cases in Uganda in 1992, mostly in the northern regions heavily impacted by conflict. People get the disease by drinking contaminated water. With good assistance from the government and a number of NGOs, we reduced this to only 92 cases last year, and from November 2000 through April 2001 we had only two cases reported. A group of local Lions Club members came with Mr. Moses Katabarwa, the country director of our river blindness

Page 3 (NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)

program, to report on efforts in Uganda to deliver Mectizan to those affected by this disease, which is caused by the bite of blackflies. A total of 903,000 people were treated last year, and we are ahead of schedule in increasing this to 945,000 in 2001. They all expressed hope that we could begin treating trachoma, the world's leading cause of preventable blindness, in the near future.

Richard Blum and Carter Center Executive Director John Harman departed for Ethiopia to review our Carter Center projects in that country, one of which helps with developing curricula for five public health schools around the country, and our family proceeded to Kenya.

In Nairobi, I joined Ben Hoffman and Tom Crick in their meeting with SPLA leaders and then talked by telephone with John Garang, who was in Asmara. As we have since 1986, he and I went over premises for a possible peace agreement with the government of Sudan. There are a number of issues, but the basic question is still whether the nation will be under Shari'a law with regions able to vote otherwise or whether there is a national secular law with regions voting to apply Shari'a. Another important factor is the still-undetermined role to be played by the United States.

The SPLA leaders in Nairobi reported that sleeping sickness has become a real problem in some areas. They suggested that The Carter Center might be of some assistance. I discussed this with Dr. Garang and asked him if he would permit a limited humanitarian cease-fire in SPLA-controlled areas, so we could work on Guinea worm, river blindness, and trachoma, and complete polio immunizations. Garang responded that now, in the rainy season, a cease-fire would benefit the Sudanese, and he could not agree. He did offer his support to our current project to distribute 9 million Guinea worm pipe filters throughout Sudan, told me he was wearing his own pipe filter around his neck while in the bush, and said that we should continue to discuss other health activities.

We then flew to Little Governor's camp in the Masai Mara with six other members of our family, and had a wonderful time observing the animals and birds. We returned home on June 12, 2001.



Jun-14-01

10:56am

From-THE CARTER CENTER

404 331 0283

T-928 P.001

F-105

46

3861

THE
CARTER CENTER**FAX**

To:	The Honorable Dr. Condoleezza Rice	From:	The Office of Jimmy Carter
		Contact:	
Fax:	202-456-9230	Date:	6/14/01
Phone:	202-456-9481	Pages:	4

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

•Comments: Original will be mailed 6/14/01

JUN 14 12:03

*Done**Fix
and
return to
Cord's
signature*

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
The Carter Center
One Copenhill
453 Freedom Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30307

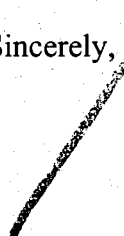
Dear Mr. President:

Condoleezza Rice has forwarded to me your trip report from your travel to Kenya and Uganda. I am impressed by your commitment to peace, health, and development in Africa, and by the enduring success of the Carter Center's programs on the continent. I applaud your efforts to eradicate Guinea worm, river blindness, and polio, as well as your farmer training and support programs, which are providing fundamental improvements in many lives.

Also, I share your deep commitment to promoting peace and stability in Sudan and throughout the region.

I appreciate your efforts to promote a viable solution to the conflict in northern Uganda and to help the children affected by the war. Your contributions are truly making a difference.

Sincerely,


George W. Bush

45
The Honorable Jimmy Carter
The Carter Center
One Copenhill
453 Freedom Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30307

Dear Mr. President:

Condoleezza Rice has forwarded to me your trip report from your travel to Kenya and Uganda. I am impressed by your commitment to peace, health, and development in Africa, and by the enduring success of the Carter Center's programs on the continent. I applaud your efforts to eradicate Guinea worm, river blindness, and polio, as well as your farmer training and support programs, which are provided fundamental improvements in many lives.

Also, I share your deep commitment to promoting peace and stability in Sudan and throughout the region.

I appreciate your efforts to promote a viable solution to the conflict in northern Uganda and to help the children affected by the war. Your contributions are truly making a difference.

Sincerely,

George W. Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CONDOLEEZZA RICE

SUBJECT: Letter to Former President Jimmy Carter on His
Recent Travel to Uganda and Kenya

Purpose

To respond to former President Carter and to thank him for his continuing efforts toward peace, disease eradication, and farmer training in Africa.

Background

In Africa, President Carter is best known for his instrumental role in the effort to eradicate the Guinea worm, a human parasite now contained to several of the least developed regions of the continent. He also focuses on eliminating other preventable diseases, including polio, sleeping sickness and river blindness, and on farmer training.

President Carter and the Carter Center have achieved limited success in negotiating an end to the insurgency in northern Uganda and toward securing the release and return of thousands of children abducted and forced into combat. The positive impact of their efforts on the overall U.S. objectives in Sudan and the region are not clear due to the ~~efforts~~ limited effectiveness and association with the Libyan Government, among other factors. *↑* *of their efforts*

Your response thanks President Carter for his trip report and commends his commitment to health, development, and conflict resolution in Africa. You note your shared commitment to peace in Sudan and in the region, citing the positive impact on demobilized child soldiers.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter to President Carter.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

42

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
The Carter Center
One Copenhill
453 Freedom Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30307

Dear Mr. President:

one para
Condoleezza Rice has forwarded to me

Thank you for your trip report from your recent travel to Kenya and Uganda. *Condoleezza Rice* forwarded the report to me shortly after she received it. ✓

I am impressed both by your personal commitment to peace, health, and development in Africa, and by the enduring success of the Carter Center's programs on the continent. Your efforts to eradicate Guinea worm, river blindness and polio, as well as your farmer training and support programs, provide fundamental improvements in so many peoples' lives. Also, I share your deep commitment to promoting peace and stability in Sudan and throughout the region and I truly appreciate your efforts to promote a viable solution to the conflict in northern Uganda and to help the children affected by the war. *Your contributions are truly making a difference.* ✓

Sincerely, #

George W. Bush

4m

II 3961
medium-
size
template
Done
JB
8-1-1

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
The Carter Center
One Copenhill
453 Freedom Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30307

Dear Mr. President:

Condoleezza Rice has forwarded to me your trip report from your travel to Kenya and Uganda. I am impressed by your commitment to peace, health, and development in Africa, and by the enduring success of the Carter Center's programs on the continent.

I ~~do~~ ^{applaud} ^{which are} Your efforts to eradicate Guinea worm, river blindness and polio, as well as your farmer training and support programs, provide fundamental improvements in many lives. Also, I share your deep commitment to promoting peace and stability in Sudan and throughout the region.

I appreciate your efforts to promote a viable solution to the conflict in northern Uganda and to help the children affected by the war. Your contributions are truly making a difference.

Sincerely,

George W. Bush

PRESIDENTIAL/NSA CORRESPONDENCE

IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED

ACTION OFFICER: M. Miller LOG NUMBER: 3961
DUE DATE: 27 Jul
DATE STAFFED: 25 Jul

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO:

☐

PRESIDENT



NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR

FROM: Pres J. Carter

PREPARE A RESPONSE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S OR NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR'S SIGNATURE WITHIN 10 DAYS. IF A LETTER DOES NOT REQUIRE A RESPONSE, PLEASE RETURN IT TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT (RM 379) WITH THIS FORM, ANNOTATED ACCORDINGLY.

Battenfield, Patricia A. (AFRICA)

From: Abrams, Elliott (DEMOC)
Sent: Wednesday, August 01, 2001 10:53 AM
To: Battenfield, Patricia A. (AFRICA)
Cc: @Democ
Subject: RE: package 3961 -- Letter to former President Jimmy Carter[UNCLASSIFIED]

I clear. Please show my name vice Dorothy's.

-----Original Message-----

From: Battenfield, Patricia A. (AFRICA)
Sent: Wednesday, August 01, 2001 10:50 AM
To: @Democ
Cc: @African Affairs
Subject: FW: package 3961 -- Letter to former President Jimmy Carter[UNCLASSIFIED]

would someone please concur on the attached in Dorothy's absence? -- thanks

-----Original Message-----

From: Wiegmann, John B. (LEGAL)
Sent: Monday, July 30, 2001 6:54 PM
To: Battenfield, Patricia A. (AFRICA)
Cc: @African Affairs; @Legal Advisor; @Democ
Subject: FW: package 3961 -- Letter to former President Jimmy Carter[UNCLASSIFIED]

Legal clears with minor suggested edits.

-----Original Message-----

From: Battenfield, Patricia A. (AFRICA)
Sent: Monday, July 30, 2001 11:57 AM
To: Bellinger III, John B. (LEGAL); Shea, Dorothy C. (DEMOC)
Cc: @Legal Advisor; @Democ; @African Affairs
Subject: FW: package 3961 -- Letter to former President Jimmy Carter[UNCLASSIFIED]

for your concurrence

<< File: 3961ltr.doc >> << File: 3961pres.doc >> << File: 3961rice.doc >>

4p

Battenfield, Patricia A. (AFRICA)

From: Wiegmann, John B. (LEGAL)
Sent: Monday, July 30, 2001 6:54 PM
To: Battenfield, Patricia A. (AFRICA)
Cc: @African Affairs; @Legal Advisor; @Democ
Subject: FW: package 3961 -- Letter to former President Jimmy Carter[UNCLASSIFIED]

Legal clears with minor suggested edits.

-----Original Message-----

From: Battenfield, Patricia A. (AFRICA)
Sent: Monday, July 30, 2001 11:57 AM
To: Bellinger III, John B. (LEGAL); Shea, Dorothy C. (DEMOC)
Cc: @Legal Advisor; @Democ; @African Affairs
Subject: FW: package 3961 -- Letter to former President Jimmy Carter[UNCLASSIFIED]

for your concurrence



3961ltr.doc



3961pres.doc



3961rice.doc

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 0103961
RECEIVED: 14 JUN 01 13

TO: RICE

FROM: CARTER, JIMMY

DOC DATE: 14 JUN 01
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: UGANDA
AFRICA
NSA CORRESPONDENCE

KENYA
HUMAN RIGHTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: RELATES INFO RE TRIP TO UGANDA & KENYA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR RICE

DUE DATE: 27 JUL 01 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: MILLER, M

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION
MILLER, M

FOR CONCURRENCE
BELLINGER
FRAZER
SHEA

FOR INFO
ANDREWS
BANBURY
GREENWOOD

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTCG

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 0103961
RECEIVED: 14 JUN 01 13

TO: RICE

FROM: CARTER, JIMMY

DOC DATE: 14 JUN 01
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: UGANDA
AFRICA
NCOR

KENYA
HUMAN RIGHTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: RELATES INFO RE TRIP TO UGANDA & KENYA

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 20 JUN 01 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: MILLER, M

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

ANDREWS
BANBURY
BELLINGER
FRAZER
GREENWOOD
MILLER, M
SHEA

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTCG

CLOSED BY: NSTCG

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 0103961

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001

X 01061413 FOR RECORD PURPOSES

UNCLASSIFIED

6

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

3961

August 1, 2001

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR CONDOLEEZZA RICE

THROUGH: JENDAYI FRAZER *52*
FROM: MICHAEL MILLER *MW*
SUBJECT: Presidential Letter to Former President Jimmy Carter

At Tab I is a memorandum to the President forwarding a letter to President Carter. The original correspondence was President Carter's trip report from his recent travel to Uganda and Kenya, which he sent to you. Staff Secretary asked that a letter from the President be sent in response.

The NSC received the incoming correspondence on June 14; staffed for action on July 27.

Concurrences by: Brad Wiegmann, Elliott Abrams
BW *ek*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Letter to Former President Jimmy Carter
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CONDOLEEZZA RICE

SUBJECT: Letter to Former President Jimmy Carter on His
Recent Travel to Uganda and Kenya

Purpose

To respond to former President Carter and to thank him for his continuing efforts toward peace, disease eradication, and farmer training in Africa.

Background

In Africa, President Carter is best known for his instrumental role in the effort to eradicate the Guinea worm, a human parasite now contained to several of the least developed regions of the continent. He also focuses on eliminating other preventable diseases, including polio, sleeping sickness and river blindness, and on farmer training.

President Carter and the Carter Center have achieved limited success in negotiating an end to the insurgency in northern Uganda and toward securing the release and return of thousands of children abducted and forced into combat. The positive impact of their efforts on the overall U.S. objectives in Sudan and the region are not clear due to the efforts' limited effectiveness and association with the Libyan government, among other factors.

Your response thanks President Carter for his trip report and commends his commitment to health, development, and conflict resolution in Africa. You note your shared commitment to peace in Sudan and in the region, citing the positive impact on demobilized child soldiers.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter to President Carter.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Attachments

Tab A Letter to former President Jimmy Carter

Tab B Trip Report

56

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
The Carter Center
One Copenhill
453 Freedom Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30307

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your trip report from your recent travel to Kenya and Uganda. Condoleezza Rice forwarded the report to me shortly after she received it.

I am impressed both by your personal commitment to peace, health, and development in Africa and by the enduring success of the Carter Center's programs on the continent. Your efforts to eradicate Guinea worm, river blindness and polio, as well as your farmer training and support programs, provide fundamental improvements in so many peoples' lives. Also, I share your deep commitment to promoting peace and stability in Sudan and throughout the region, and I truly appreciate your efforts to promote a viable solution to the conflict in northern Uganda and to help the children affected by the war.

Sincerely,

George W. Bush

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

50
RECORD ID: 0103961
RECEIVED: 14 JUN 01 13

TO: RICE

FROM: CARTER, JIMMY

DOC DATE: 14 JUN 01
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: UGANDA
AFRICA
NSA CORRESPONDENCE

KENYA
HUMAN RIGHTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: RELATES INFO RE TRIP TO UGANDA & KENYA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR RICE

DUE DATE: 27 JUL 01 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: MILLER, M

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION
MILLER, M

FOR CONCURRENCE
BELLINGER
FRAZER
SHEA

FOR INFO
ANDREWS
BANBURY
GREENWOOD

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTCG

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 0103961
RECEIVED: 14 JUN 01 13

TO: RICE

FROM: CARTER, JIMMY

DOC DATE: 14 JUN 01
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: UGANDA
AFRICA
NCON

KENYA
HUMAN RIGHTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: RELATES INFO RE TRIP TO UGANDA & KENYA

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 20 JUN 01 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: MILLER, M

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

ANDREWS
BANBURY
BELLINGER
FRAZER
GREENWOOD
MILLER, M
SHEA

*Staff Secretary's office
asks that this be
staffed. Action:
Prepare Reply for
President's signature*

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTCG

CLOSED BY: NSTCG

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 0103961

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001

X 01061413 FOR RECORD PURPOSES

UNCLASSIFIED



Jun-14-01

10:56am

From-THE CARTER CENTER

404 331 0283

T-929 P.001

F-105

5 P

3861

THE
CARTER CENTER



FAX

To:	The Honorable Dr. Condoleezza Rice	From:	The Office of Jimmy Carter
		Contact:	
Fax:	202-456-9230	Date:	6/14/01
Phone:	202-456-9481	Pages:	4

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

•Comments: Original will be mailed 6/14/01

JUN 14 12:03



JIMMY CARTER

NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Trip Report
Uganda & Kenya, June 4-12, 2001

This trip was made possible by the generosity of Richard Blumenthal, who offered his G-4 for transportation. After refueling stops in the Azores and Marrakech, we arrived in Uganda to assess our Guinea worm eradication efforts, river blindness treatments, agriculture projects, and the peace process between Uganda and Sudan.

We spent Wednesday June 6 inspecting Sasakawa Global 2000 (SG2000) agriculture plots, mostly eastward from Kampala. Four other busloads went in different directions. Our one agricultural expert in the country, Michael Foster, has trained 300 extension workers who are supervising about 5,000 Uganda farm families in the production of maize, rice, peanuts, sorghum, and millet. About 70 percent of the farming operations are headed by women. Using the best seeds, contour rows, a moderate amount of fertilizer, and strict weed control, most of their yields have tripled compared to traditional farming methods. About 17 percent of the families prepare the land using plows pulled by two small oxen. After rudimentary veterinary training, the animal owners are able to handle about seven acres, including their own land and what they hire out to till for their neighbors.

In the three-day conference, experts discussed the broad issues of food security in Africa. This included reports from the 12 nations in which the SG2000 program is presently operating. The program was begun in 1986, following planning sessions the previous year by Ryoichi Sasakawa, Norman Borlaug, and me. We originally decided to begin in Ghana and Sudan north of the equator and Tanzania and Zambia to the south, and the effort has now encompassed several million farmers, including those who have observed and emulated the improved practices of their neighbors who received SG2000 training. For an entire nation, often 20,000 or more farm families, our average cost is only \$600,000 per year.

After the opening session of SG2000 experts and participants addressed by Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni, Yohei Sasakawa, and me, I met with the president privately to discuss implementation of the Nairobi peace agreement between Uganda and Sudan, which we negotiated in December 1999. He and I clarified some existing questions. Under the direction of The Carter Center's Ben Hoffman, we have continued our efforts to implement all facets of the agreement, including Sudan's withholding military and economic support to the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a fanatic rebel

Page 2 (NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)

group headed by Joseph Kony that has perpetrated continuing atrocities across the border into Uganda. This was to be followed by establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Museveni acknowledged to me that the Sudanese have ceased assistance to the LRA, as pledged, and he now expressed his willingness to exchange diplomats at the Charge' d'Affairs level, to be announced "today or tomorrow." He authorized me to inform Egyptian President Mubarak and others about this commitment, and I sent such notices to Mubarak, Bashir, and Khadafi.

Another task has been to arrange the return of Ugandan children kidnapped by the LRA, and now increasing numbers are escaping and making their way home. We also helped arrange for meetings between leaders of the LRA and Ugandan officers this week, which seem to be going well. President Museveni joined in expressing hope that almost all LRA members will return to Uganda under a recently passed amnesty law, and that maybe 20 to 100 (including leader Joseph Kony and some other hard core leaders) will accept transfer to an encampment somewhere in Sudan far from the Uganda border - or perhaps to Libya.

President Museveni said that he supports a new U.S. policy toward Sudan as explained to him by Secretary Colin Powell on his recent visit to the area. This involves increased American interrelationships with the government of Sudan, including humanitarian aid, but adherence in peace negotiations to general principles already agreed under an "IGAD" formula. He also promised to issue visas to Sudanese who wish to visit refugee camps in Uganda, if the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees approves the visits.

At a recent meeting in Nairobi, Egypt and Libya agreed to Uganda's proposal for them to furnish an observation team inside Uganda to assure Sudan that military supplies are not delivered from Uganda to the Sudan People's Liberation Army, who have been fighting against Khartoum for 18 years. Museveni reconfirmed to me his commitment to this arrangement "after Kony is relocated."

Before leaving Kampala I met with the Libyan ambassador to express thanks for the very constructive role they have played, along with Egypt, in helping to implement the Nairobi agreement and restoring peace between Sudan and Uganda. (Khadafi had stopped in Khartoum to carry Sudanese President Bashir to Museveni's recent inauguration.)

I then met with Uganda's national Guinea worm eradication director, Dr. Rwakimari, to congratulate him on his superb performance. We found 126,000 cases in Uganda in 1992, mostly in the northern regions heavily impacted by conflict. People get the disease by drinking contaminated water. With good assistance from the government and a number of NGOs, we reduced this to only 92 cases last year, and from November 2000 through April 2001 we had only two cases reported. A group of local Lions Club members came with Mr. Moses Katarwa, the country director of our river blindness

Page 3 (NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)

program, to report on efforts in Uganda to deliver Mectizan to those affected by this disease, which is caused by the bite of blackflies. A total of 903,000 people were treated last year, and we are ahead of schedule in increasing this to 945,000 in 2001. They all expressed hope that we could begin treating trachoma, the world's leading cause of preventable blindness, in the near future.

Richard Blum and Carter Center Executive Director John Harman departed for Ethiopia to review our Carter Center projects in that country, one of which helps with developing curricula for five public health schools around the country, and our family proceeded to Kenya.

In Nairobi, I joined Ben Hoffman and Tom Crick in their meeting with SPLA leaders and then talked by telephone with John Garang, who was in Asmara. As we have since 1986, he and I went over premises for a possible peace agreement with the government of Sudan. There are a number of issues, but the basic question is still whether the nation will be under Shari'a law with regions able to vote otherwise or whether there is a national secular law with regions voting to apply Shari'a. Another important factor is the still-undetermined role to be played by the United States.

The SPLA leaders in Nairobi reported that sleeping sickness has become a real problem in some areas. They suggested that The Carter Center might be of some assistance. I discussed this with Dr. Garang and asked him if he would permit a limited humanitarian cease-fire in SPLA-controlled areas, so we could work on Guinea worm, river blindness, and trachoma, and complete polio immunizations. Garang responded that now, in the rainy season, a cease-fire would benefit the Sudanese, and he could not agree. He did offer his support to our current project to distribute 9 million Guinea worm pipe filters throughout Sudan, told me he was wearing his own pipe filter around his neck while in the bush, and said that we should continue to discuss other health activities.

We then flew to Little Governor's camp in the Masai Mara with six other members of our family, and had a wonderful time observing the animals and birds. We returned home on June 12, 2001.

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 0103961
RECEIVED: 14 JUN 01 13

TO: RICE

FROM: CARTER, JIMMY

DOC DATE: 14 JUN 01
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: UGANDA
AFRICA
NSA CORRESPONDENCE

KENYA
HUMAN RIGHTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: RELATES INFO RE TRIP TO UGANDA & KENYA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR RICE

DUE DATE: 27 JUL 01 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: MILLER, M

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION
MILLER, M

FOR CONCURRENCE
BELLINGER
FRAZER
SHEA

FOR INFO
ANDREWS
BANBURY
GREENWOOD

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTCG

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 0103961
RECEIVED: 14 JUN 01 13

TO: RICE

FROM: CARTER, JIMMY

DOC DATE: 14 JUN 01
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: UGANDA
AFRICA
NCOR

KENYA
HUMAN RIGHTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: RELATES INFO RE TRIP TO UGANDA & KENYA

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 20 JUN 01 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: MILLER, M

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

ANDREWS
BANBURY
BELLINGER
FRAZER
GREENWOOD
MILLER, M
SHEA

*Staff Secretary's office
asks that this be
staffed. Action:
Prepare Reply for
President's signature*

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTCG

CLOSED BY: NSTCG

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

64
RECORD ID: 0103961

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001

X 01061413 FOR RECORD PURPOSES

UNCLASSIFIED



3861

THE
CARTER CENTER



FAX

To:	The Honorable Dr. Condoleezza Rice	From:	The Office of Jimmy Carter
		Contact:	
Fax:	202-456-9230	Date:	6/14/01
Phone:	202-456-9481	Pages:	4

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

•Comments: Original will be mailed 6/14/01

JUN 14 12:03



JIMMY CARTER

NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Trip Report
Uganda & Kenya, June 4-12, 2001

This trip was made possible by the generosity of Richard Blumenthal, who offered his G-4 for transportation. After refueling stops in the Azores and Marakeesh, we arrived in Uganda to assess our Guinea worm eradication efforts, river blindness treatments, agriculture projects, and the peace process between Uganda and Sudan.

We spent Wednesday June 6 inspecting Sasakawa Global 2000 (SG2000) agriculture plots, mostly eastward from Kampala. Four other busloads went in different directions. Our one agricultural expert in the country, Michael Foster, has trained 300 extension workers who are supervising about 5,000 Uganda farm families in the production of maize, rice, peanuts, sorghum, and millet. About 70 percent of the farming operations are headed by women. Using the best seeds, contour rows, a moderate amount of fertilizer, and strict weed control, most of their yields have tripled compared to traditional farming methods. About 17 percent of the families prepare the land using plows pulled by two small oxen. After rudimentary veterinary training, the animal owners are able to handle about seven acres, including their own land and what they hire out to till for their neighbors.

In the three-day conference, experts discussed the broad issues of food security in Africa. This included reports from the 12 nations in which the SG2000 program is presently operating. The program was begun in 1986, following planning sessions the previous year by Ryoichi Sasakawa, Norman Borlaug, and me. We originally decided to begin in Ghana and Sudan north of the equator and Tanzania and Zambia to the south, and the effort has now encompassed several million farmers, including those who have observed and emulated the improved practices of their neighbors who received SG2000 training. For an entire nation, often 20,000 or more farm families, our average cost is only \$600,000 per year.

After the opening session of SG2000 experts and participants addressed by Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni, Yohei Sasakawa, and me, I met with the president privately to discuss implementation of the Nairobi peace agreement between Uganda and Sudan, which we negotiated in December 1999. He and I clarified some existing questions. Under the direction of The Carter Center's Ben Hoffman, we have continued our efforts to implement all facets of the agreement, including Sudan's withholding military and economic support to the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a fanatic rebel

Page 2 (NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)

group headed by Joseph Kony that has perpetrated continuing atrocities across the border into Uganda. This was to be followed by establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Museveni acknowledged to me that the Sudanese have ceased assistance to the LRA, as pledged, and he now expressed his willingness to exchange diplomats at the Charge' d'Affairs level, to be announced "today or tomorrow." He authorized me to inform Egyptian President Mubarak and others about this commitment, and I sent such notices to Mubarak, Bashir, and Khadafi.

Another task has been to arrange the return of Ugandan children kidnapped by the LRA, and now increasing numbers are escaping and making their way home. We also helped arrange for meetings between leaders of the LRA and Ugandan officers this week, which seem to be going well. President Museveni joined in expressing hope that almost all LRA members will return to Uganda under a recently passed amnesty law, and that maybe 20 to 100 (including leader Joseph Kony and some other hard core leaders) will accept transfer to an encampment somewhere in Sudan far from the Uganda border - or perhaps to Libya.

President Museveni said that he supports a new U.S. policy toward Sudan as explained to him by Secretary Colin Powell on his recent visit to the area. This involves increased American interrelationships with the government of Sudan, including humanitarian aid, but adherence in peace negotiations to general principles already agreed under an "IGAD" formula. He also promised to issue visas to Sudanese who wish to visit refugee camps in Uganda, if the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees approves the visits.

At a recent meeting in Nairobi, Egypt and Libya agreed to Uganda's proposal for them to furnish an observation team inside Uganda to assure Sudan that military supplies are not delivered from Uganda to the Sudan People's Liberation Army, who have been fighting against Khartoum for 18 years. Museveni reconfirmed to me his commitment to this arrangement "after Kony is relocated."

Before leaving Kampala I met with the Libyan ambassador to express thanks for the very constructive role they have played, along with Egypt, in helping to implement the Nairobi agreement and restoring peace between Sudan and Uganda. (Khadafi had stopped in Khartoum to carry Sudanese President Bashir to Museveni's recent inauguration.)

I then met with Uganda's national Guinea worm eradication director, Dr. Rwakimari, to congratulate him on his superb performance. We found 126,000 cases in Uganda in 1992, mostly in the northern regions heavily impacted by conflict. People get the disease by drinking contaminated water. With good assistance from the government and a number of NGOs, we reduced this to only 92 cases last year, and from November 2000 through April 2001 we had only two cases reported. A group of local Lions Club members came with Mr. Moses Katarwa, the country director of our river blindness

Page 3 (NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)

program, to report on efforts in Uganda to deliver Mectizan to those affected by this disease, which is caused by the bite of blackflies. A total of 903,000 people were treated last year, and we are ahead of schedule in increasing this to 945,000 in 2001. They all expressed hope that we could begin treating trachoma, the world's leading cause of preventable blindness, in the near future.

Richard Blum and Carter Center Executive Director John Harman departed for Ethiopia to review our Carter Center projects in that country, one of which helps with developing curricula for five public health schools around the country, and our family proceeded to Kenya.

In Nairobi, I joined Ben Hoffman and Tom Crick in their meeting with SPLA leaders and then talked by telephone with John Garang, who was in Asmara. As we have since 1986, he and I went over premises for a possible peace agreement with the government of Sudan. There are a number of issues, but the basic question is still whether the nation will be under Shari'a law with regions able to vote otherwise or whether there is a national secular law with regions voting to apply Shari'a. Another important factor is the still-undetermined role to be played by the United States.

The SPLA leaders in Nairobi reported that sleeping sickness has become a real problem in some areas. They suggested that The Carter Center might be of some assistance. I discussed this with Dr. Garang and asked him if he would permit a limited humanitarian cease-fire in SPLA-controlled areas, so we could work on Guinea worm, river blindness, and trachoma, and complete polio immunizations. Garang responded that now, in the rainy season, a cease-fire would benefit the Sudanese, and he could not agree. He did offer his support to our current project to distribute 9 million Guinea worm pipe filters throughout Sudan, told me he was wearing his own pipe filter around his neck while in the bush, and said that we should continue to discuss other health activities.

We then flew to Little Governor's camp in the Masai Mara with six other members of our family, and had a wonderful time observing the animals and birds. We returned home on June 12, 2001.



JIMMY CARTER

NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Trip Report
Uganda & Kenya, June 4-12, 2001

This trip was made possible by the generosity of Richard Blum, who offered his G-4 for transportation. After refueling stops in the Azores and Marakesh, we arrived in Uganda to assess our Guinea worm eradication efforts, river blindness treatments, agriculture projects, and the peace process between Uganda and Sudan.

We spent Wednesday June 6 inspecting Sasakawa Global 2000 (SG2000) agriculture plots, mostly eastward from Kampala. Four other busloads went in different directions. Our one agricultural expert in the country, Michael Foster, has trained 300 extension workers who are supervising about 5,000 Uganda farm families in the production of maize, rice, peanuts, sorghum, and millet. About 70 percent of the farming operations are headed by women. Using the best seeds, contour rows, a moderate amount of fertilizer, and strict weed control, most of their yields have tripled compared to traditional farming methods. About 17 percent of the families prepare the land using plows pulled by two small oxen. After rudimentary veterinary training, the animal owners are able to handle about seven acres, including their own land and what they hire out to till for their neighbors.

In the three-day conference, experts discussed the broad issues of food security in Africa. This included reports from the 12 nations in which the SG2000 program is presently operating. The program was begun in 1986, following planning sessions the previous year by Ryoichi Sasakawa, Norman Borlaug, and me. We originally decided to begin in Ghana and Sudan north of the equator and Tanzania and Zambia to the south, and the effort has now encompassed several million farmers, including those who have observed and emulated the improved practices of their neighbors who received SG2000 training. For an entire nation, often 20,000 or more farm families, our average cost is only \$600,000 per year.

After the opening session of SG2000 experts and participants, addressed by Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni, Yohei Sasakawa, and me, I met with the president privately to discuss implementation of the Nairobi peace agreement between Uganda and Sudan, which we negotiated in December 1999. He and I clarified some existing questions. Under the direction of The Carter Center's Ben Hoffman, we have continued our efforts to implement all facets of the agreement, including Sudan's withholding military and economic support to the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a fanatic rebel

group headed by Joseph Kony that has perpetrated continuing atrocities across the border into Uganda. This was to be followed by establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Museveni acknowledged to me that the Sudanese have ceased assistance to the LRA, as pledged, and he now expressed his willingness to exchange diplomats at the Charge' d'Affairs level, to be announced "today or tomorrow." He authorized me to inform Egyptian President Mubarak and others about this commitment, and I sent such notices to Mubarak, Bashir, and Khadafi.

Another task has been to arrange the return of Ugandan children kidnapped by the LRA, and now increasing numbers are escaping and making their way home. We also helped arrange for meetings between leaders of the LRA and Ugandan officers this week, which seem to be going well. President Museveni joined in expressing hope that almost all LRA members will return to Uganda under a recently passed amnesty law, and that maybe 20 to 100 (including leader Joseph Kony and some other hard core leaders) will accept transfer to an encampment somewhere in Sudan far from the Uganda border - or perhaps to Libya.

President Museveni said that he supports a new U.S. policy toward Sudan as explained to him by Secretary Colin Powell on his recent visit to the area. This involves increased American interrelationships with the government of Sudan, including humanitarian aid, but adherence in peace negotiations to general principles already agreed under an "IGAD" formula. He also promised to issue visas to Sudanese who wish to visit refugee camps in Uganda, if the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees approves the visits.

At a recent meeting in Nairobi, Egypt and Libya agreed to Uganda's proposal for them to furnish an observation team inside Uganda to assure Sudan that military supplies are not delivered from Uganda to the Sudan People's Liberation Army, who have been fighting against Khartoum for 18 years. Museveni reconfirmed to me his commitment to this arrangement "after Kony is relocated."

Before leaving Kampala I met with the Libyan ambassador to express thanks for the very constructive role they have played, along with Egypt, in helping to implement the Nairobi agreement and restoring peace between Sudan and Uganda. (Khadafi had stopped in Khartoum to carry Sudanese President Bashir to Museveni's recent inauguration.)

I then met with Uganda's national Guinea worm eradication director, Dr. Rwakimari, to congratulate him on his superb performance. We found 126,000 cases in Uganda in 1992, mostly in the northern regions heavily impacted by conflict. People get the disease by drinking contaminated water. With good assistance from the government and a number of NGOs, we reduced this to only 92 cases last year, and from November 2000 through April 2001 we had only two cases reported. A group of local Lions Club members came with Mr. Moses Katarwa, the country director of our river blindness

program, to report on efforts in Uganda to deliver Mectizan to those affected by this disease, which is caused by the bite of blackflies. A total of 903,000 people were treated last year, and we are ahead of schedule in increasing this to 945,000 in 2001. They all expressed hope that we could begin treating trachoma, the world's leading cause of preventable blindness, in the near future.

Richard Blum and Carter Center Executive Director John Hardman departed for Ethiopia to review our Carter Center projects in that country, one of which helps with developing curricula for five public health schools around the country, and our family proceeded to Kenya.

In Nairobi, I joined Ben Hoffman and Tom Crick in their meeting with SPLA leaders and then talked by telephone with John Garang, who was in Asmara. As we have since 1986, he and I went over premises for a possible peace agreement with the government of Sudan. There are a number of issues, but the basic question is still whether the nation will be under Shari'a law with regions able to vote otherwise or whether there is a national secular law with regions voting to apply Shari'a. Another important factor is the still-undetermined role to be played by the United States.

The SPLA leaders in Nairobi reported that sleeping sickness has become a real problem in some areas. They suggested that The Carter Center might be of some assistance. I discussed this with Dr. Garang and asked him if he would permit a limited humanitarian cease-fire in SPLA-controlled areas, so we could work on Guinea worm, river blindness, and trachoma, and complete polio immunizations. Garang responded that now, in the rainy season, a cease-fire would benefit the Sudanese, and he could not agree. He did offer his support to our current project to distribute 9 million Guinea worm pipe filters throughout Sudan, told me he was wearing his own pipe filter around his neck while in the bush, and said that we should continue to discuss other health activities.

We then flew to Little Governor's camp in the Masai Mara with six other members of our family, and had a wonderful time observing the animals and birds. We returned home on June 12, 2001.

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 0103961
RECEIVED: 14 JUN 01 13

TO: RICE

FROM: CARTER, JIMMY

DOC DATE: 14 JUN 01
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: UGANDA
AFRICA

KENYA
HUMAN RIGHTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: RELATES INFO RE TRIP TO UGANDA & KENYA

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 20 JUN 01 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: MILLER, M

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

ANDREWS
BANBURY
BELLINGER
FRAZER
GREENWOOD
MILLER, M
SHEA

1. CB ✓
2. JF ✓

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSTCG

CLOSED BY: NSTCG

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 0103961

82

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001

X 01061413 FOR RECORD PURPOSES

UNCLASSIFIED



Jun-14-01

10:56am

FROM THE CARTER CENTER

404 331 0283

T-928 P.001

F-105

86

3861

THE
CARTER CENTER**FAX**

To:	The Honorable Dr. Condoleezza Rice	From:	The Office of Jimmy Carter
		Contact:	
Fax:	202-456-9230	Date:	6/14/01
Phone:	202-456-9481	Pages:	4

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

•Comments: Original will be mailed 6/14/01

JUN 14 12:03



JIMMY CARTER

NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Trip Report
Uganda & Kenya, June 4-12, 2001

This trip was made possible by the generosity of Richard Blumenthal, who offered his G-4 for transportation. After refueling stops in the Azores and Malaksh, we arrived in Uganda to assess our Guinea worm eradication efforts, river blindness treatments, agriculture projects, and the peace process between Uganda and Sudan.

We spent Wednesday June 6 inspecting Sasakawa Global 2000 (SG2000) agriculture plots, mostly eastward from Kampala. Four other busloads went in different directions. Our one agricultural expert in the country, Michael Foster, has trained 300 extension workers who are supervising about 5,000 Uganda farm families in the production of maize, rice, peanuts, sorghum, and millet. About 70 percent of the farming operations are headed by women. Using the best seeds, contour rows, a moderate amount of fertilizer, and strict weed control, most of their yields have tripled compared to traditional farming methods. About 17 percent of the families prepare the land using plows pulled by two small oxen. After rudimentary veterinary training, the animal owners are able to handle about seven acres, including their own land and what they hire out to till for their neighbors.

In the three-day conference, experts discussed the broad issues of food security in Africa. This included reports from the 12 nations in which the SG2000 program is presently operating. The program was begun in 1986, following planning sessions the previous year by Ryoichi Sasakawa, Norman Borlaug, and me. We originally decided to begin in Ghana and Sudan north of the equator and Tanzania and Zambia to the south, and the effort has now encompassed several million farmers, including those who have observed and emulated the improved practices of their neighbors who received SG2000 training. For an entire nation, often 20,000 or more farm families, our average cost is only \$600,000 per year.

After the opening session of SG2000 experts and participants addressed by Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni, Yohei Sasakawa, and me, I met with the president privately to discuss implementation of the Nairobi peace agreement between Uganda and Sudan, which we negotiated in December 1999. He and I clarified some existing questions. Under the direction of The Carter Center's Ben Hoffman, we have continued our efforts to implement all facets of the agreement, including Sudan's withholding military and economic support to the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a fanatic rebel

Page 2 (NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)

group headed by Joseph Kony that has perpetrated continuing atrocities across the border into Uganda. This was to be followed by establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Museveni acknowledged to me that the Sudanese have ceased assistance to the LRA, as pledged, and he now expressed his willingness to exchange diplomats at the Charge' d'Affairs level, to be announced "today or tomorrow." He authorized me to inform Egyptian President Mubarak and others about this commitment, and I sent such notices to Mubarak, Bashir, and Khadafi.

Another task has been to arrange the return of Ugandan children kidnapped by the LRA, and now increasing numbers are escaping and making their way home. We also helped arrange for meetings between leaders of the LRA and Ugandan officers this week, which seem to be going well. President Museveni joined in expressing hope that almost all LRA members will return to Uganda under a recently passed amnesty law, and that maybe 20 to 100 (including leader Joseph Kony and some other hardcore leaders) will accept transfer to an encampment somewhere in Sudan far from the Uganda border - or perhaps to Libya.

President Museveni said that he supports a new U.S. policy toward Sudan as explained to him by Secretary Colin Powell on his recent visit to the area. This involves increased American interrelationships with the government of Sudan, including humanitarian aid, but adherence in peace negotiations to general principles already agreed under an "IGAD" formula. He also promised to issue visas to Sudanese who wish to visit refugee camps in Uganda, if the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees approves the visits.

At a recent meeting in Nairobi, Egypt and Libya agreed to Uganda's proposal for them to furnish an observation team inside Uganda to assure Sudan that military supplies are not delivered from Uganda to the Sudan People's Liberation Army, who have been fighting against Khartoum for 18 years. Museveni reconfirmed to me his commitment to this arrangement "after Kony is relocated."

Before leaving Kampala I met with the Libyan ambassador to express thanks for the very constructive role they have played, along with Egypt, in helping to implement the Nairobi agreement and restoring peace between Sudan and Uganda. (Khadafi had stopped in Khartoum to carry Sudanese President Bashir to Museveni's recent inauguration.)

I then met with Uganda's national Guinea worm eradication director, Dr. Rwakimari, to congratulate him on his superb performance. We found 126,000 cases in Uganda in 1992, mostly in the northern regions heavily impacted by conflict. People get the disease by drinking contaminated water. With good assistance from the government and a number of NGOs, we reduced this to only 92 cases last year, and from November 2000 through April 2001 we had only two cases reported. A group of local Lions Club members came with Mr. Moses Katabarwa, the country director of our river blindness

Page 3 (NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)

program, to report on efforts in Uganda to deliver Mectizan to those affected by this disease, which is caused by the bite of blackflies. A total of 903,000 people were treated last year, and we are ahead of schedule in increasing this to 945,000 in 2001. They all expressed hope that we could begin treating trachoma, the world's leading cause of preventable blindness, in the near future.

Richard Blum and Carter Center Executive Director John Harman departed for Ethiopia to review our Carter Center projects in that country, one of which helps with developing curricula for five public health schools around the country, and our family proceeded to Kenya.

In Nairobi, I joined Ben Hoffman and Tom Crick in their meeting with SPLA leaders and then talked by telephone with John Garang, who was in Asmara. As we have since 1986, he and I went over premises for a possible peace agreement with the government of Sudan. There are a number of issues, but the basic question is still whether the nation will be under Shari'a law with regions able to vote otherwise or whether there is a national secular law with regions voting to apply Shari'a. Another important factor is the still-undetermined role to be played by the United States.

The SPLA leaders in Nairobi reported that sleeping sickness has become a real problem in some areas. They suggested that The Carter Center might be of some assistance. I discussed this with Dr. Garang and asked him if he would permit a limited humanitarian cease-fire in SPLA-controlled areas, so we could work on Guinea worm, river blindness, and trachoma, and complete polio immunizations. Garang responded that now, in the rainy season, a cease-fire would benefit the Sudanese, and he could not agree. He did offer his support to our current project to distribute 9 million Guinea worm pipe filters throughout Sudan, told me he was wearing his own pipe filter around his neck while in the bush, and said that we should continue to discuss other health activities.

We then flew to Little Governor's camp in the Masai Mara with six other members of our family, and had a wonderful time observing the animals and birds. We returned home on June 12, 2001.